CLOSED SHELF

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"Political Programme Is Great Contribution Not Only To Korean Revolution But to World Revolution...."

The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity" announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is continuously evoking great repercussions among the world people.

Publications in Syria, Iraq, Tanzania, Ceylon, India, Belgium and other countries which, respectfully carrying the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, reported the Political Programme of the Government of the DPRK announced by him

Cuba

Haime Crombet, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Cuban Communist Youth Union, stressed that the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, is a valuable document which applied creatively and correctly the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of the DPRK.

In a recent statement he said that the Political Programme of the DPRK Government has profound and rich contents and that the more he read this document, the deeper he was impressed by it.

He continued:

The Political Programme is a great contribution not only to the Korean revolution but to the world revolution for its clarification of a principled stand on correctly solving all the questions arising in the home and foreign policies from the ideas of *Juche* and principle of independence.

Therefore, the Cuban Communist Youth Union advises the leading functionaries of our Cuban youth movement to make a deep study of the profound revolutionary ideas manifested in the document.

Premier Kim Il Sung, especially, set forth sacred tasks for unifying the split fatherland at the earliest date, he said. Quoting the passage from the Political Programme that **"We must accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland in our generation and hand down a unified fatherland to the coming generations,"** he said with emphasis: These words give us a firm conviction in the unification of Korea.

Expressing all-out support to the principles expounded by Premier Kim Il Sung in the sphere of the foreign policy, he said that he was greatly inspired particularly by the passage concerning Cuba.

He went on:

We will always remember the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"It is a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples throughout the world to defend the Cuban revolution and actively support and inspire the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people. The triumph of the Cuban revolution and the existence of the Republic of Cuba give heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and exert a great revolutionary influence on the liberation struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the oppressed peoples of the world. Today the Republic of Cuba represents the hope and revolutionary future of the Latin American people."**

It is a great honour for us that in the Government Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung thus highly appraised the Cuban revolution and expressed support to it. We Cuban youth firmly resolve to repay surely these words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

Chile

Walterio Pierro, Member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party and the Chilean Representative in the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization, pointed out that the Political Programme of the DPRK Government announced by Premier Kim Il Sung is not only a document necessary for the revolution and construction of the Korean people but also a valuable historic document that constitutes a banner of life and struggle of the Chilean people and all other peoples who are suffering under the yoke of and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists.

What draws special attention in the Political Programme is the ideas of pushing ahead with revolution on the basis of the ideas of *Juche*.

Quoting the words of Premier Kim Il Sung **"Our Party's line of building up the political, economic and military strength of the country in every way by doing everything in our power, is the most correct way to expedite the victory of the Korean revolution,"** he continued:

This document reflects the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and ideas of *Juche* of the Korean people. And it excellently elucidates the basic principles on fulfilling the tasks that arise in realizing the loftiest and lawful aspiration of the brotherly Korean people.

We revolutionaries should study and follow this lofty ideas of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung. Only by following this can each country carry forward revolution by its own efforts like Korea which is shedding rays in the East. Therefore, his revolutionary ideas, I think, are a banner which is more valuable than a thousand pieces of gold for us revolutionaries.

Angola

Domingo Da Silba, vice-Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, emphasized in his statement that the independent line clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung in the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic reflected the independent and valiant spirit of the revolutionary Korean people.

Saying that the independent stand clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung lends great inspiring strength to the Angolan people fighting against the common enemy and for independence, he expressed sincere respect to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Pointing out that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is adhering to an independent stand in the incident of the capture of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," too, he emphasized: The stand of the Korean people who are resolutely opposing the U.S. imperialists and have made full preparations without the slightest vacillation in face of the threat and blackmail of the U.S. imperialists, convinced us that we can surely defeat the enemy. The Angolan Liberation fighters are firmly standing on the side of the Korean people and fully support the Korean people in their righteous struggle.

Morocco

Mohamed Hes Tali, Member of the Secretariat of the National Union of the Moroccan People's Force and Secretary in Charge of Foreign Affairs and Information of the General Federation of the Moroccan Workers, said in his recent statement: Having read the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, I came to realize clearly that the Korean people are resolutely fighting against the provocative machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and have made very great successes in revolution and construction on their own. All people say that Korea is a splendid country beyond their imagination.

The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a country immensely envied by mankind, I think, is of very great significance for the new-born independent state and all the people who are fighting for liberating themselves from the yoke of imperialism, because the Political Programme indicates them the clear-cut fighting goal and ways and means for its fulfilment.

The Netherlands

The January issue of the Dutch journal **"Politics and Culture"** carried a gist of the Political Programme of the DPRK Government.

The journal quoted in detail particularly the second point of the Political Programme **"In order to put an end as early as possible to the present misfortunes of our people caused by the artificial partition of the territory and the split of the nation, liberate the people in South Korea and realize the unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Republic will firmly prepare the people in the northern half of the Republic morally and materially so that they can always support the South Korean people in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and meet the great revolutionary event actively"** and its seventh point **"The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation."**

The journal stressed in its preface to the summary of the Political Programme that to know the truth of the tension created in Korea caused by the ceaseless provocation of the U.S. imperialists, one should turn an ear to the voice of the Korean Communists.

Early Revolutionary Activities of Marshal KIM IL SUNG

House in Mangyungdai where Marshal Kim Il Sung was born

On coming April 15, the entire Korean citizens in Japan greet the 56th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, with boundless joy and surging emotion together with the people in the homeland.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has fought with all devotion for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people, for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country and for the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation for more than 40 years now since he set out on the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years.

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule, Marshal Kim Il Sung founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, personally overcoming stern trials in the forefront of the struggle for 15 years and established the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea in the course of this struggle.

Under the difficult and complicated situation after the Liberation, Marshal Kim Il Sung founded the Workers' Party of Korea and, on the basis of the firm stand of *Juche* and an independent revolutionary line, brightly illuminated the highway of the Korean revolution and led the Korean people to brilliant victories.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung triumphantly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in a short period, turned the northern half of the DPRK into a powerful base of revolution and won a historic victory in the great Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialist armed invaders.

It is thanks to the seasoned leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung that even in the hard postwar conditions the Korean people achieved great Chullima advances, surmounting manifold difficulties and ordeals without the slightest vacillation and thereby converted our country into a strong socialist state which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defensive in national defence.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has also energetically led the entire people of North and South Korea towards the attainment of independent unification of the fatherland, the supreme national task of the Korean people, and the accomplishment of the South Korean revolution and made an outstanding contribution to the development of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

Indeed, the strengthening and development of the Workers' Party of Korea, the invincible might and eternal prosperity of the people's power and the socialist system, the free and happy life of the Korean people and ultimate victory of the Korean revolution are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, commands the absolute trust and respect of the revolutionary people all over the world for his fidelity to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, thoroughgoing anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand and for his outstanding theoretical and practical contributions to the development of the international communist movement.

All the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, together with the people in the homeland, regard it as their greatest honour and happiness to struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who is peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

They are firmly resolved to be faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, arming themselves more thoroughly with his unitary ideas and rallying rock-firm around the fatherland and the Leader.

On the occasion of the 56th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, our paper introduces the revolutionary family of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary activities in his early years, to you readers of the "People's Korea."...Ed.

1. Marshal KIM IL SUNG Grows in Revolutionary Family

There is a hill covered with green pine trees and a beautiful village located about 30 *ri* away from Pyongyang along the Taidong River leisurely flowing as witness to the long history of our country.

Here, Mangyungdai Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, who is taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, was born on April 15, 1912.

Stern, indeed, was the reality of Korea at the time when Marshal Kim Il Sung was born and during his childhood. It was a time when the Japanese imperialist aggressors occupying Korea were strengthening their colonial rule over Korea by imposing the "military rule" on it. It was a time of national tragedy, a time when the honest-minded and industrious Korean people were overwhelmed with their sorrows at the sight of the ruined nation and were languishing at the crossroads of life and death, survival and ruin.

The birth of Marshal Kim Il Sung at a time when the destiny of the fatherland and the nation was thus undergoing a great trial, was a great event promising future road to the restoration of the fatherland and national resurrection.

The family of Marshal Kim Il Sung was a revolutionary family generation after generation.

Mr. Kim Eung Woo, his great-grandfather, fought valiantly in the patriotic struggle in which the U.S. imperialists' piratic ship "Sherman" which had intruded into our country, was burned, and Mr. Kim Bo Hyun, his grandfather, encouraged his sons to join in the anti-Japanese struggle, desiring the independence of the country and saying, "There is only one road for the nation which has lost the country, the road of resistance," and Mrs. Li Bo Ik, his grandmother, had strong hatred for the Japanese bandits and fought unyieldingly even under the harsh persecution and oppression by the Japanese imperialist police and worked hard at the depths of poverty for the future of her sons.

Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, his father, was an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who dedicated his life entirely to the struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors for the restoration of the fatherland and independence of the country, and a revolutionary and patriotic educationist.

He energetically carried on revolutionary activities while educating the rising generation in an anti-Japanese spirit, teaching them the Korean language, the history and geography of Korea and military affairs, and on the other hand, by conducting patriotic cultural and political works such as organizing political gatherings and youth clubs, etc. among their parents and youth in the rural village, he inspired anti-Japanese spirit into the hearts of the masses.

He formed the "Korean National Association," an anti-Japanese underground organization, in March of 1917, uniting comrades at home and abroad.

Owing to the wholesale arrest of the members of the association by the Japanese imperialists, he was thrown into the Pyongyang Prison at the end of 1917 together with his comrades.

After his release from prison, he left Mangyungdai, his native place, and continued to wage a more vigorous revolutionary struggle for the restoration of the fatherland.

Mr. Kim Hyung Jik directed deep attention to the education of his sons and strived to implant the lofty ideas of restoring the lost country and exalting the honour of the nation in the mind of the Marshal Kim Il Sung in his childhood.

He died young at the age of 32 in 1926, of the brutal torture which he was subjected to by the Japanese imperialist police and of the injuries suffered in prison before he could avenge his pent-up grudge against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

At the moment of his death he left a revolver to Marshal Kim Il Sung saying, "...You must win the country's independence at all costs even if your bones are to be broken and your body torn to pieces."

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk, mother of the fatherland, who gave birth to and brought up Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and an ardent woman revolutionary fighter, was devoted to her husband Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, who offered his youth and all that was dear to him, to the cause of independence of Korea, and, as the mother of Korea, not only helped many revolutionaries devotedly but fought herself with devotion for the independence of the country and for the emancipation of women.

Mr. Kang Don Wook, his maternal grandfather, and Mr. Kang Jin Suk, maternal uncle, were also ardent patriots and Mr. Kim Hyung Kwon, another uncle, was an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter filled with staunch will and patriotism.

His birth in such a revolutionary family, patriotic education he received from his parents and all the hardships and trials he personally went through, enabled Marshal Kim Il Sung to cultivate extraordinarily strong anti-Japanese patriotic ideas and revolutionary consciousness from his early age.

2. Marshal KIM IL SUNG Devotedly Loves Fatherland From His Childhood

Born into a revolutionary family, Marshal Kim Il Sung spent his childhood at Mangyungdai.

From his childhood, Marshal Kim Il Sung loved ardently the beautiful land of Korea and all things Korean; felt strong attachment for its grass and trees, mountains and rivers.

As a boy, he always pondered over the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people who were ruthlessly being trampled under the jackboots of Japanese imperialism, and secretly resolved to wage a resolute struggle in future against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The Marshal liked very much to play at soldiers

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Marshal Kim Il Sung learning from his father Mr. Kim Hyung Jik who was an indomitable anti-Japanese fighter and an ardent patriot

Mrs. Kang Ban Suk secretly carried weapons to help Marshal Kim Il Sung in his revolutionary activities.

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with his playmates, defeating the mock-ups of Japanese imperialist aggressors.

There stood near the gate of Mangyungdai a huge rock called "warship rock" because of its resemblance to a mock-up warship of the Japanese aggressors which the Marshal and his playmates attacked and destroyed in their games. The Marshal and his friends used to climb this rock and played at soldiers.

The Marshal loved his friends very much; helped the weak by fighting bullies and showed examples for his playmates to follow in conducts and manners.

So, they all called him "Our General" and trusted and followed him without reservation.

He served his parents with filial devotion. He was always thinking of how to help his parents farm, and, gently touching their callous palms, he told himself that he would bring a new, happy life to his beloved parents without fail someday in future.

Widely known for his good manners and courteousness, the Marshal won the special praise and affection of the villagers. Whenever villagers spoke, he listened with attention and thought over their words. Marshal Kim Il Sung who was exceptionally intelligent and inquisitive was a voracious reader. He was also endowed with extraordinarily strong memory. At the age of four or six he started learning Chinese characters from his father and learned many Chinese characters.

After spending his childhood at Mangyungdai, the young Marshal left there for Padoukou, Changpai Province together with his father who sought asylum in Manchuria.

At Padoukou, Marshal Kim Il Sung attended the Padoukou Primary School. Back at home from school, he always did many chores to help his parents; and helped his father in his revolutionary activities. He used to cross the fast-running Aprok River (Yalu River) and break through tight watch of the Japanese imperialist police and managed to deliver messages from his father to comrades operating in the homeland; besides, he successfully carried out other difficult assignments as messenger boy.

Without irrepressible national indignation, could the young Marshal not hear children of Manchurian bureaucrats and landlords call Korean classmates at the Padoukou School "Wangguonu" (Chinese meaning "traitor") or "Kauribangzu" Chinese meaning "beggar of Korea").

These unbearable national humiliation and insults brought home to Marshal Kim Il Sung the fact that it would be impossible for the Korean people to be freed from these national tragedies and sufferings before defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieving the independence of Korea.

The fate of the fatherland was constantly uppermost in the mind of the young Marshal while he was attending the Padoukou Primary School. He diligently studied the history, geography and language of Korea, his fatherland. Sometime after graduation from the school, when he was 12 years old, the Marshal went back to his native place, Mangyungdai, braving inclement weather, and was admitted to the Changduk School.

During his stay in Mangyungdai, Marshal Kim Il Sung witnessed the stern fact that the Japanese imperialists and their associates Korean landlords were causing countless tribulations and misfortunes to the Korean people, and the Marshal himself was subjected to similar national humiliation and unbearable persecution. This made him harbour deep-rooted irrepressible hatred for and animosity to the oppressors and exploiters.

"We must remove from this world the landlords who live on the back of others. The Japanese imperialists and Korean landlords are all cut out of the same cloth. Only when landlords have been removed, people can live happily. Japanese imperialism, landlords ... landlords ... Japanese imperialism...."

Driven by irresistible anger, he whispered these words to himself repeatedly and unknowingly jotted them down in his notebook.

For his young age, he fully realized the miserable plight of the society, the inhumane brutalities and exploitative nature of capitalists and landlords and that class antagonisms between landlord and peasant were irreconcilable.

One day in his fifth year at the Changduk School, he was compelled to start for Manchuria after receiving stunning news from his mother which said that his father had been arrested by the Japanese imperialist police.

Speaking of his crossing the Aprok River Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"I crossed the Aprok River when I was 14, firmly determined not to return before Korea became independent. Young as I was, my mind was burdened by irrepressible sorrows when I sang the "Song of the Aprok River" by an unknown composer, thinking when I would set my foot in this soil again, when would be the day when I would return to this land where I had grown and my forefathers lay in their graves."

With fierce animosity to Japanese imperialism and patriotic fervor, he went over to Fusung and continued his schooling at the First Fusung Primary School in Manchuria.

Mr. Ma Chung-san who taught him at the school recalled the impressions of the young Marshal as follows:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung not only was a bright and honest boy but had a broad knowledge of the society. His perception and analysis of things surpassed those of his teachers."

In the course of his later revolutionary activities were his extraordinary talents, broad political views and refined manners given fuller play and actively developed.

3. Start of Early Revolutionary Activities of Marshal KIM IL SUNG

After graduating from the First Fusung Primary School in the summer of 1926, Marshal Kim Il Sung attended the "Hwasung Private School" for a while at Hwadien, Manchuria.

The "Hwasung Private School" was a school which Korean nationalists set up for the purpose of training an independence army.

Through his stay at the school he came to know clearly the defects and limitations inherent in nationalistic movements. He felt it necessary for the Korean people to follow a more active revolutionary road, not that of a nationalistic movement if they were to restore the lost fatherland.

For this reason, he was not at home in the "Hwasung Private School" and began to follow a new road different from that of people of the independence army.

Among Korean students at the school Marshal Kim Il Sung organized a secret organization the "Down with Imperialism Union." The aim of this organization was to smash the imperialists and accomplish the independence and liberation of Korea and further build socialism and communism.

Seeing that there was little room in this Hwadien area for his far-reaching plan, Marshal Kim Il Sung made up his mind to go back to Kirin to start his revolutionary activities, and left the school in the autumn of 1926.

On his way to Kirin, he stopped at Fusung where his widowed mother lived and stayed there to form the "Sainal (new days) Children's Union" and led it.

The first and foremost task of this organization was to fight positively against the Japanese imperialists for the sake of the independence of Korea.

Enlisting progressive-minded young people into this organization, Marshal Kim Il Sung organized reading meetings, story-telling meetings, lecture meetings, games of playing at soldiers, entertainment parties and other interesting activities. Moreover, he published the newspaper "Sainal" and circulated its copies among inhabitants in Fusung and the neighbouring villages.

At the age of 15, he was engaged in revolutionary activities.

In the spring of 1927, he returned to Kirin and entered Yuwen Middle School there.

Though she was weak from illness, his mother Kang Ban Suk earned some money by working as a laundrywoman and needlewoman and doing other petty chores, which she gave to the Marshal as tuition fees.

Thanks to her help, he could continue his school life and worked diligently and surpassed others in study. He made particular efforts to study Marxism-Leninism and approached progressive-minded students and youths and influenced them to enlist them into the organizations.

At Kirin he organized and led the "Kirin Association of Korean Boys" and the "Society of Korean Students at Kirin." Outwardly these organizations were mere social

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organizations but actually they were political organizations.

And in addition, he saw to it that the "Down with Imperialism Union" continued to exist and grow in membership and influence to the point where its name was changed to the "Anti-Imperialist Youth Union."

A Communist Youth League was thus set up for the first time in Kirin in the summer of 1927, and the young Marshal took its leadership.

While struggling to build up the communist youth league organization solidly and lead mass organizations such as the "Kirin Association of Korean Boys," the "Society of Korean Students at Kirin" and the "Anti-Imperialist Youth Union," Marshal Kim Il Sung and other communist youth leaders energetically organized and mobilized youths and students in the anti-Japanese imperialist struggle.

Thus, through his experience in these organizations he was able to develop fully his extraordinary abilities and his capacity for influencing and leading the masses of people and organizing capabilities.

Just in this way, Marshal Kim Il Sung emerged as one of the outstanding leaders who directly led all the communist youth organizations and progressive youths and students not only in Kirin but also throughout East Manchuria.

Marshal Kim Il Sung was arrested in 1929 by the Chinese reactionary military clique and police who were running hog wild to strangulate the daily growing and strengthening revolutionary movement, and forced to lead a hard life in the Kirin Prison.

With whatever suppression and persecution, however, the enemy was unable to break the staunch fighting spirit of Marshal Kim Il Sung, a young Korean revolutionary of 18 years, who was filled with ardent patriotism.

While living a bitter life in prison, he only thought of the fatherland overcast with dark clouds and did not forget even for a while to give thought to the compatriots who were struggling under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

He realized more clearly that our compatriots could not spend even a day in peace without sweeping away the Japanese imperialist executors who had turned the whole of Korea into a prison and that he should shoulder a heavy responsibility for accomplishing this national mission.

Just for this reason, he did not discontinue his revolutionary struggle for a moment in prison. While keeping contacts with comrades in jail and continuously leading their struggles, he made a deeper study of revolutionary theories and the realities of Korea by reading all sorts of books and newspapers he got, making use of every opportunity and condition.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who was released from prison in 1930, carried on his brilliant activities in Changchun, Harbin and Yitung and so forth as General Secretary of the Communist Youth League in the Kitung district, and went to Antu, East Manchuria, in 1931 in order to develop the struggles of the masses into an armed struggle.

Through his life filled with harsh tortures by the enemy, Marshal Kim Il Sung became keenly aware that the Korean people could not win final victory without fighting with arms in their hands against the enemy who barbarously suppressed them, resorting to the army, police, law and prison.

Therefore, while shouldering great responsibilities as Secretary of the Communist Youth League of the East Manchuria Special District and leading the activities of organizations of the league, he made positive preparations for the founding of an armed force. Marshal Kim Il Sung joined the Communist Party in 1931 when he made vigorous efforts to found an armed force.

Since then, the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung entered a new stage. At that time, leading the movement of the league in the whole of East Manchuria, he personally set up a school and taught children of needy peasants there, and formed a "Youth Association" and a "Children's Association," thereby arming youth and children with revolutionary ideas and gave them military training at night in the near-by mountains.

On the other hand, by holding various meetings and art performances, he awakened the old and women to national and class consciousness, thus encouraging them to rise up in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The Dramas "Cord of Single-Heartedness," "Pride of 13 Provinces" and so on he made in person in those days dealt with patriotism and anti-Japanese struggles.

At that time, he not only educated the masses with revolutionary ideas, but also organized and mobilized their awakened and unified strength to the struggle against the oppressors.

Precisely for this reason, the Japanese imperialists and the Chinese reactionary military clique made their frenzied efforts to arrest by hook or by crook Marshal Kim Il Sung who was already well known to the world as an ardent revolutionary. In this way, he was compelled to conduct his activities at the risk of his life. However, whenever he encountered a danger, he was able to smoothly get rid of it because of the people's high confidence in him.

As he unfolded his revolutionary activities with warm care and love for his comrades and the people at any time and in any place, everybody already boundlessly respected, adored and loved him.

Marshal Kim Il Sung giving guidance at a communist youth league meeting

In those days, he not only frequently met with dangers, but also had to live a hard life, sleeping without quilt or pillow and eating a small amount of corn-gruel and kimchi a day.

He, however, devoted all his wisdom and energy to the revolutionary activities to the liberation and independence of the fatherland, defying many dangers and difficulties.

His long work for the Communist Youth League and brilliant activities in the areas of Antu Province enabled him to train his organizational ability and methods of working among the people as future great Leader of the Korean revolution, and to strengthen further his confidence in the restoration of the fatherland.

During a period from the late 1920's to the early 1930's, the terror rule of Japanese imperialism became more and more undisguised in our country, and in keeping with this the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people mounted higher at a feverish pace.

All the anti-Japanese struggles were large in scale, long-drawn, based on the masses and intense in political consciousness.

In particular, the characteristic feature was that most of the struggles were not limited to demonstrations or strikes as before, but took violent forms in which people attacked the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys with spades in their hands. But after all these fierce struggles sustained failures despite many sacrifices, at the bayonets of the Japanese imperialists.

As the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people increased in scope and strength, the fascist suppression of the people by Japanese imperialism became more cruel and brutal.

At that time, the destiny of the fatherland, indeed, was miserable and the prospect for the Korean people was uncertain. The Korean people were at a crossroads—whether they were going to become meek slaves of Japanese imperialism generation after generation, deprived of the banner of the anti-Japanese struggle stained with the blood of their forerunners, or to hold fast to their national honour, valiantly upholding the banner of struggle against Japanese imperialism.

It was none other than Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who powerfully waged the anti-Japanese struggle, upholding the sacred flames of restoration of the fatherland.

On the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the historical lessons of the past anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and of the political situation in Korea in those days, Marshal Kim Il Sung maintained that the armed struggle should be waged based on the surging revolutionary struggle of the popular masses to push ahead the Korean revolution.

In this connection, Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...Only by taking up arms can we seize power. Without taking up arms we cannot attain power... In order to seize power we should wage an armed struggle; by staging an election farce, we cannot attain power."

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation created in Korea in the 1930's, Marshal Kim Il Sung put forth the correct line of developing the national-liberation movement of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism into an armed struggle, its highest form and specified the concrete ways and means of struggling for its realization.

Thus, Marshal Kim Il Sung organized on April 25, 1932 the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, with fine young Communists trained by him from the early period of his revolutionary activities as its nuclei.

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was a historic event of epoch-making significance in carrying out the great line of accomplishing the Korean revolution set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung and in strengthening and developing in an all-round way the revolutionary movement of our country to a new, higher stage and it became the solid guarantee for the victory of the revolution.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who embarked upon the road of revolution independently as a young boy of 15 years and carried on his brilliant revolutionary activities through thick and thin, brightly illumined the road the Korean people had to take in their struggle.

In the dark period when the Korean nation was deprived of the country by all manners of oppression and exploitation under the yoke of colonial slavery, in the period of great trials when various old forms of struggles inevitably sustained repeated failures due to their own limitations and shortcomings, and in the grim period when the Japanese imperialist policy of tyranny against the Korean people reached its height, leaving the Korean nation at a crossroads of life and death, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the result that the Korean people were invigorated and inspired with a new hope for national regeneration and convinced of sure victory, rose in the anti-Japanese resistance war in response to the call of the Leader and demonstrated to the whole world their heroic stamina and national honour.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, has devoted himself entirely to the Korean revolution, fought with a single purpose for the independence and prosperity of the fatherland, for the victory of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and that of socialism and communism in our country.

265th Military Commission Meeting Held to Show

Damning Evidence of U.S. War Provocations

KAESONG, Mar. 25 (KCNA)—The 265th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on Mar. 25 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

According to the protest and denunciation of Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of our side, at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have already illegally introduced this year various new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea again brought the 558th Fighter Squadron of the U.S. Air Force formed with "F-4C" and "Phantom" planes to the Taegu Air Base on Mar. 23, are planning to introduce a destroyer from the United States into South Korea within this month and illegally infiltrated 725 armed vessels and fishing boats into the coastal waters of our side on the East Sea on 16 occasions in the period from Mar. 8 to Mar. 23.

The U.S. imperialists also illegally introduced more than 490 various heavy and automatic weapons including armoured cars and recoilless guns into the Demilitarized Zone on 58 occasions between Mar. 14 and Mar. 23 and perpetrated the hostile act of firing a total of over 3,230 shells and bullets into the portion of our side from various heavy and automatic weapons including 105mm mortars on 62 occasions from Mar. 16 to Mar. 24.

Lately the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are hell-bent on the maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea are perpetrating armed raids on our side frequently by mobilizing many armed bandits.

Querying which clause of the Armistice Agreement permits the introduction of reinforcing combat equipment into Korea, rifle and artillery firing against the opposing side and infiltration of armed spy ships and armed raids, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook stressed: Stark fact patently shows what a dangerous point the machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to unleash a new aggressive war in Korea have reached.

Shown is equipment carried by armed spies dispatched by the U.S. imperialist warmakers to carry out subversive acts against the DPRK from January to Mar. 21, who were detained or killed after intruding into its territory

Smith, senior member of the enemy side, who was tightly cornered by the disclosure of the grave criminal acts of the enemy, said that it would "conduct investigation" into the cases pointed to by our side, but twaddled again about the so-called non-existent "raid" of our side in a foolish attempt to alleviate their crimes even a little.

Referring to the enemy's condemnation of our "raid," Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook pointed out that such groundless slander and condemnation were a vicious trick to veil the criminal acts of the enemy. Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook thoroughly exposed the vicious criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the falsity of the preposterous allegation of the enemy by showing material evidences carried by armed bandits the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated in a planned way and letting them hear the tape-recorded confession of crimes by Kong In Taik, a captured armed bandit of the enemy.

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook pointed out that the military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been further intensified since Johnson, the war boss of U.S. imperialism, flew into South Korea in October 1966, and openly clamoured for the provocation of a new war, scurrying around in the trenches along the Military Demarcation Line and croaking that the U.S. imperialists may have to wage a war, similar to that in Vietnam, "in some other area of Asia."

Map showing espionage activities of armed spy ships of the war-maniac U.S. imperialist aggressors against the sea of the DPRK from January to Mar. 20

The war racket of the U.S. imperialist aggressors has entered a more naked stage with the incident of the seizure of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" as an occasion, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook noted.

According to the statement of Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated vicious military provocations on the ground on more than 2,000 occasions this year.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated armed groups into the area of our side on scores of occasions to raid our side, while dispatching a large number of armed spies into the area of our side to perpetrate hostile acts. Their number exceeds 390, counting only those captured, killed or wounded by our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also introduced a large number of various heavy and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone on more than 400 occasions, while firing 39,860 shells and bullets into the area of our side on 398 occasions.

Entering this year, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed the provocative acts of infiltrating over 6,390 vessels of war and other ships including naval craft and armed spy boats on a total of more than 190 occasions, sent in an unbroken chain formations of military planes of various types into the air of our side and intruded military planes into the air above the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line and the East and West Seas of our side.

And Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook exposed and denounced, enumerating concrete facts, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, having massed a large aggressive armed force in the sea off the coast of our country, formed and posted in the East Sea recently the "3rd Task Force Fleet" while shipping into South Korea various new-type weapons including tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles and combat equipment en masse, and madly reinforcing the South Korean puppet armed forces under the cloak of organizing of a "local reserve army" and establishing a rigid war-time mobilization system in South Korea and frantically raising various powder-reeking military clamours.

Pointing out that the enemy side asked the 16 countries which had participated in the war of aggression in Korea to join the U.S. imperialists in case they ignite another war of aggression in Korea and, while strengthening military tie-up between the South Korean puppet army and the Japan "Self-Defence Forces," are even hatching plots for drawing the Japanese militarists into the war of aggression in Korea under the cloak of so-called "United Nations Forces," Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook stressed that such war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists have created an acute situation in Korea today in which a war may break out again at any moment.

Then Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook recalled that at the previous 264th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission senior member of the enemy side Smith unilaterally let loose an "anti-communist" propaganda after agreeing to the proposal for an adjournment and ran away. This was part of the frantic "anti-communist" din of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea, a propaganda that had nothing to do with the fulfilment of the Armistice Agreement and a unilateral outburst set off in fear of a proper answer from our side.

Recalling the blast of senior member of the enemy side Smith in his last statement at the previous meeting that the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been occupying South Korea for over 20 years and lording it over there as colonialists are not the aggressors but the Korean people are the "aggressors" who attempt to invade Korea, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook pressed the senior member of the enemy side with the question whether the Korean people are occupying the United States or the U.S. imperialists are occupying a half of Korea.

Touching upon the balderdash of the senior member of the enemy side that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been occupying South Korea for over 20 years at the "invitation" of the Koreans and that they should continue to occupy South Korea in the future to "protect" the Koreans, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook asked the senior member of the enemy side who on earth are these "Koreans" who he said "invited" U.S. imperialism and who are these "Koreans" whom U.S. imperialism is "protecting."

He said:

And in what way are the U.S imperialist aggressors "protecting" the South Ko-

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Japanese Men of Culture Condemning Their Government For "Foreigners' School Bill"

"...Question of Japanese Themselves"

Mr. Yoshishige Kozai, Philosopher

I cannot but consider the question of national education without thinking of the children in Okinawa. Though they speak English very well, they don't speak Japanese well. Of course, they don't know Japan's history well.

In other words, they are Japanese but are increasingly un Japanized. This is a matter of great regret.

It is certainly understandable that Koreans in Japan should feel the same concern over their children. With a proper knowledge of the national traditions of his fatherland and pride in it can a man claim himself to be a honourable person.

It goes without saying that question of Koreans here is not the same as that of the children of Okinawa. Korean citizens are foreigners living in Japan; however, historically speaking, the question of Korean citizens here is a matter of great importance unlike that of other foreigners here.

The massacre of the Koreans at the time of the great earthquake in 1923 may be described as a major turning point toward the fascistization of Japan. The masses of people blindly followed this course of fascistization. Many socialists were also killed in the course of this massacre.

It is important for us to see through the intention of the Government which is hell-bent on oppressing the Koreans and to know its true colours correctly.

It's necessary for us to realize fully that the question of Koreans here is at the same time the question of the Japanese and is vitally related to the education of Japanese people.

Jap. Govt's Presentation of "Bill" Is "Act of Insanity"

Mr. Tomoji Abe, Author

Education is one of the most important human rights in the present-day world.

No people can tolerate the slightest obstruction to the independent education of their children.

It would be unreasonable for anyone to tell the Japanese not to eat Japanese dishes.

To force other people to eat Japanese dishes is likewise unreasonable; it is also absurd to tell foreigners residing in Japan not to eat their national dishes.

It is natural that Koreans in this country should conduct national education for their children; any act to hamper this must be condemned.

The Government submitted the unreasonable "Foreigners' School Bill" to the Diet on Mar. 12. This can be said to be an act of insanity.

What the Government is required to do for the genuine security of this country and world peace is something else. It must stop the plot to deprive the Koreans here of their right to education, and discontinue other destructive acts.

National Education Is Vital for Koreans Aspiring After Unification

Mr. Kiyoshi Oka, Professor Emeritus at Nara Women's University

I believe that it is very important for each country and each nation to understand the positions of other countries and respect them, particularly when a grave situation is being created menacing world peace.

I cannot help expressing sympathy with the Korean people for their countless tragedies and sufferings due to the over 20-year-long division of their country and nation.

To unify their divided fatherland is the urgent desire of the Korean people.

National education which teaches Korean children their mother tongue, the history and culture of their fatherland so that they may love their homeland, I think, is a vital question for the Korean people who are aspiring after independent unification of their country. It must be respected naturally.

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rean people? All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the heinous butchers, bloodsuckers thirsty for blood and the arch enemy of the Korean people, and the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors is the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean people are undergoing, he pointed out, and added: Therefore, today the South Korean people are valiantly fighting in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for overthrowing the colonial ruling system of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieving the unification of the country and the nation, he stressed.

Emphasizing that the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitors, their stooges, has reached the stage of daring attack on "Chungwadai," lair of the traitorous clique, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook pointed out that the just struggle of the people, including the activities of the South Korean armed guerrillas, which is further expanding and strengthening in South Korea, is an eruption of the long pent-up discontent and resentment of the South Korean people with and at the ruinous consequences brought by the policy of aggression of U.S. imperialism and the treacherous acts of its stooges and a natural phenomenon which nothing can bar. This is why the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges are noisily raising as never before the "anti-communist" cries while desperately trying to find a way out of the deepening crisis of the colonial rule in South Korea in their suppression of the people and provocation of another war, declared Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook.

Rubber boat and other equipment used by armed spies and other secret agents of the war-maniac U.S. imperialists to conduct subversive activities against the DPRK

Of late, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, raising the frantic "anti-communist" clamours in South Korea, are ferociously intensifying as never before the fascist suppression of the South Korean people under the slogan of "anti-communism" and creating a terror-ridden atmosphere.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors cooked up many "cases" including the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea," the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," the "case of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism," the "case of the Jungsim Society" and the "case of the Kyungbook University" and are ruthlessly punishing and murdering South Korean intellectuals, students and youth and even South Korean intellectuals kidnapped from abroad.

With no frenzy and "anti-communist" cries, can the U.S. imperialist aggressors check the mounting revolutionary advance of the South Korean people or justify their new war provocation manoeuvres, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook noted.

He emphasized:

All facts clearly show that the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea have reached a frantic stage.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to perpetrate military provocations against our side, not drawing a lesson from historic facts, intensify the new war provocation manoeuvres behind the smokescreen of "anti-communism" and eventually unleash a war of aggression, there will be only death and corpses for the enemy, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook warned.

Map showing invasion routes and espionage activities of U.S. imperialist aggressor airplanes into and against the DPRK

Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook said with emphasis: The Korean people do not want war, but never fear it. Today the Korean people and the Korean People's Army have made full preparedness to deal a resolute and decisive annihilating blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors if the scoundrels ignite an aggressive war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must be aware that if they doggedly take the road of war, ignoring our warnings, they will be burned to death in the flames enkindled by themselves, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook warned in conclusion.

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